

THE NEW
STARR
OF THE
NORTH,
SHINING VPON
the Victorious King of
S V E D E N.

*Multa dies, varisque labor mutabilis aevi
Transfudit in melius.*

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THE NEW STAR

NORTH

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THE NEW STARRE OF THE NORTH,

Shining vpon the Victorious
King of Sweden.

IN the yeere one thousand five hundred seuentie two, there appeared in the heauens a new strange Light, exceeding in the apparant bignesse thereof all the fixed Starres, and shewing forth a bright and Maiesticall lustre, which was beheld, not onely in the night time, but also by some at Noone day, and became at that time the gaze of the world, and taske

of all the Astronomers of Europe: many of them in divers Countreyes publishing their Observations and Opinions concerning the nature of this Star, and future events fore-signified thereby: but none comparably with the most famous Astronomer of our time, called *Tycho Brahe*, a Nobleman of *Denmarke*: who, by the advantage of his large and curious * Instruments, and vn-cessant paines in Astronomicall Observations, more exactly then any other setteth downe the true Place, Forme, Motion, and Height of this wondrous heauenly Lampe. Whereunto hee addeth also his Iudgement what euents it portendeth, like to befall in the yeeres neere following the said Apparition. Accordingly hee treateth of the sayd Starre in aboue 500 pages of his Booke called by the name of *Astronomica Progymnasmata*, which Booke in the yeere 1593 was honoured by the Attestation of King *Iames* our late Soueraigne of blessed memory, in manner following.

Iames

* By a strange instinct of providence were those admirable Instruments made and erected by *Tycho* a little before the appearing of this Starre, as if either the star had stayed for his tooles, or he had fore-seene the birth of that starre.

James by the grace of God
King of Scots, to the No-
ble *Tycho Brahe*, Lord of
Knudstrup, the chiefe A-
stronomer of this age.



*Hereas Wee haue
vnderstood as wel by
your letters written
to Vs, as also by Our
seruant * Young,*
that you intend to publish those
Workes of yours, which with in-
vincible paines, and manifold wat-
chings haue been composed by you,
namely, those your excellent Astro-
nomicall Exercises, stiled by you,
Astronomica Progymnasmata:
Towards the publishing wherof you
haue made suite vnto Vs, that Wee
B would

** Sir Peter
Young some-
time Tutor to
King James in
his minority.*

would vouchsafe thereunto our
 Commendation to be written by vs
 in Verse, as also our Royall Priui-
 ledge to the Impression of them.
 We haue thought fit to afford both
 those fauours to your singular good
 Deserts, and admirable Learning:
 whereof wee are not now to take no-
 tice by other mens report, or by the
 only view of your Writings, hauing
 in presence with our ~~owne~~ eyes and
 eares been made spectator and hea-
 rer, in that very * House or Tower
 erected and dedicated by you vnto
 Vrania the Heauenly Muse,
 where We receiued such content by
 that goodly spectacle, & by the lear-
 ned conference which you had with
 vs, that it is hard to determine whe-
 ther be greater, the delight, or the
 admi-

* This house is
 situated in the
 Iland called
 Hucana in
 Denmark, & is
 furnished with
 exquisite In-
 struments and
 Engines for
 Astronomie,
 which King
 James did be-
 hold in his
 voyage into
 Denmark, whe-
 hee went thi-
 ther to bring
 home his
 Queene Anne.

*admiration wherewith we now call
the same to remembrance, &c.*

Then followeth the Tenour of the
Kings Priuiledge, that none for the
space of thirtie yeeres, within the Do-
minions of Scotland, presume to Print
the said Workes, without the consent
of the said Tycho, or his heyres.

This Letter of Priuiledge is dated
from his Maiesties Court in *Hal-yrood-
bonse*, the last of *Iuly*, 1592, in the sixe
and twentieth yeere of his Raigne.

Then the Latine Verses, with this
Title.

*The commendation of Tycho
Brahe his Astronomicall Treatises by
Iames the 6. King of Scots.*

In which verses, after the description
of the artificiall modell of the motion
of the Planets, and fixed Starrs represen-
ted in those incomparable engines ere-
cted in that house by Tycho Brahe, fol-

loweth also the intent of Astrologicall
prediction in these words.

*Vt miti, aut torvo aspectu longe ante
futura*

*Præmonstrant, Regnisq; Tonans qua fata
volutet*

*Tychonis pandunt opera. Lege, disce:
videbis*

*Mira: domi Mundum invenies, Caluque
libello. &c.*

*Iacobus Rex F. manuque propria
scripsit.*

Great Tycho's labours also doe fore-
show

Events, which shall befall on earth
below,

And by disafterous, or faire aspects
What destinyes on Kingdomes God
directs.

Reade heere, and learne. If you for
wonders looke,

Loe heere the world at hand, the hea-
vens by booke.

Made by King James, and written with
his owne hand.

Tycho

Tycho in this his booke after generall observations of the motions of the heavens, treateth at large of this much admired newe Starr, (whereupon that whole Treatise is intituled *De nova Stella anni 1572.*) giving the description of the forme, place, motion, and durance thereof, and demonstrating out of his owne and other Astronomers experimentall observations, that it was not seated in the aire, but aboue in the throne of the highest Heavens, being fixed in the very chaire of *Cassiopeia* (a figure of Starres so called) he very certainly concludeth that it could not possibly be any *Comet* supposed to arise out of the vapours of the Earth elevated into the vpper Region of the ayre (according to the vulgar error of some Philosophers) but that it was a true and proper Starr, made of heavenly matter, being none of the origi-

nall first borne lights made by the hand of God in the Creation (which possesse an indefeisible freehold of their station to the worlds end) but a kinde of adopted childe of the heavens, admitted onely for a Termers in that habitation, which he possessed about sixteene Moneths.

This Starre, as it was scituated in that part of the heavens, which is called *via lactea* (the milke white way) so it is not vnprobably supposed by *Tycho* to haue beene composed of the matter of that part of the heavens. Wherein *Tycho* avoweth that he beholdeth since the vanishing of that Starre a kind of vacuity or diversity of colour in that very place where the Starre stood, as shewing the consumption and absence of so much white ethereall matter as was vsed to the composure of that Star.

By some it was deemed to be the very same Starre, which appeared vnto the *Sages* of the East at the birth of our Saviour, and thereupon coniectured to be

be the neerefore runner of the second
 coming of Christ, as that was the
 attendant of his first coming. Accord-
 dingly (as Tycho in this booke recor- Pag 327.
 deth) *Vir admodum celebris, et de literis
 tam sacris, quam philosophicis praeclare meri-
 tus, de hac stella eleganti Epigrammate sic
 lusit.* Theodore Beza a man famous in
 this age for his great abilities in lear-
 ning both in Humanity and Divinity,
 made an elegant Epigram, which thus
 endeth

*Et, qui nascenti praeluxit, nunciat idem
 Ecce redux reducem rursus adesse Deum.
 Hinc igitur felix ô turba applaude piorum:
 Tu vero Herodes sanguinolente time.*

That lampe, which at our Saviours
 birth did burne,

By this returning light shewes
 Christs returne.

O therefore now reioyce ye sonnes
 of God:

But bloody Herod tremble at this
 rodd.

As

As then *Tycho*, so much more we now may say that Master *Beza* heerein did not so much intend Historicall certainty, as morall application in this his pious Poeticall rapture. And therefore well may we take vp his conclusion, as applyable to the event of Gods mercies to his Church, and iudgements against the enemies thereof.

Our learned and noble *Tycho Brahe* in the conclusion of this his worke setting downe his Astrologicall iudgment professeth the same to bee but coniecturall, ascribing vnto God onely the certaine foreknowledge of all such events vpon earth, as are caused or intimated by extraordinary apparitions of Comets or new Starres in the Heavens. And in the leading motiues to his opinion heerein he proceedeth not boldly like a rash heathenish Starre-gazer, but modestly, warily and in generall.

First, he layth this ground, most probable in it selfe, that, if there be any certaine portending inclination in such
rare

rare and admirable apparitions, surely most in the most rare and extraordinary. But none like this (sayth *Tycho*) was ever testified by any monument of antiquity to haue bin seene in the world, except that which *Pliny* avoweth to haue beene seene and observed by *Hipparchus*, who lived toward the end of the Grecian Monarchy about 120. yeares before the birth of our Saviour.

Now if, by interpretation of event, & consent of the learned, that new starr then appearing did foreshew the declining of the *Greeke Monarchy*, & the rise & strength of the *Roman Empire*, why may not this new Star being of the like kind, foreshow also *rarissimos*, *ingentes*, atq; *improvisos effectus*, strange, great, and vnexpected effects to come in the neare succeeding times in the estate of Kingdomes or Common-weales. Which what they will be in particular *nulli mortalium satis perspectum iudico*. I thinke no mortall man is of counsaile.

Pag. 802.

C

Then

Ibidem. Then stepping forwarder to the nearer view of the kind of effects to come, he gathereth out of the Ioviall lustre of it ending in a more fiery and Martiall glaring rednesse that it promiseth prosperous successe, but intermingled with violence and trouble : as also by the place of it in the *Equinoctiall Colure* (*vbi sacrorum indicatio*) that some great alterations are like to befall in matter of Religion, so that those devises, which by outward shew and Pharisaicall hypocrisie have long time bewitched ignorant people, shall come to their full poynt and end.

Pag. 803.

And because the Star fixed neere the Colure, yet possessed the first degree of Aries being the place of the Spring when the day getteth advantage of the night, therby is portended some new light which shall abate and vanquish former darknesse.

Ibid.

These generals leade but a little way vnlesse some direction follow of *quando* and *vbi* by the maine index of this Dyall pointing vnto time and place.

Quando.

As for the time, hee proiecteth first
by

by the direction of the Poles of the world, *Si ex Astrologicis temporum mensurationibus prima initia quando aliquatenus huius Stelle significata pullulabant coniectare licebit ex directione Coniunctionis maxime (cui Stella hæc Prodromus) &c.* Pag. 804.
 If we take leaue by Astrological calculation of time, to make coniecture concerning the first beginning of that which is portended, we guesse it will be in the bud about nine yeeres after the great *Coniunction* following shortly after the appearing of this Star. And so in Computation with the place of the new Star, this designed time wil fall out at the accomplishment of the third *Septenary* of yeeres, (*viz.* the 31. yeere after the first appearing of the Star) being the yeere 1593. But if one and twentie yeeres complete, (which *Tycho* seemeth to intend) bee added, the time will reach rather to the yeare of our Lord, 1593.

The second way of this Calculation of the time, is by the *Direction of the Zon* Pag. 805.

C 2

diaque

diaque, from the place of that *Great Coniunction* by the *Longitude* of the new Starr vnto the seventh Degree of *Taurus*, which *Coniunction* happeneth neere the end of the seventh *Septenary*, 48 yeeres after the first appearing of the New Starr, *viz.* about the yeare, 1620. About that time, saith *Tycho*, in all probabilitie will inure the vigour and operation of this new Starr, *Annis praesertim aliquot sequentibus*, especially some yeares after that time, *post, viz. completum a nato Christo annum. 1632. aut circiter*, namely after the yeare of Christ 1632. or thereabouts.

Vbi.

As for the designing of the place where the influence of this Starr shall worke, first in generall it must needs concerne the Northerne part of the World on this side of the *Aequator*; because the Starr appeared and dwelt in this Hemisphere: and consequently must be held to haue most operation where it was most verticall; that is on those

those parts where the Star was most direct over the head, and sent forth the beames of his influence most perpendicular. Not that mutations must needs happen in those places onely, or necessarily in those very places, but (as may well be noted out of the words of Tycho) *præ cæteris aliquid ominis* those parts Pag. 808. are ominous about the rest: insomuch as *INDE mutationum tantarum occasio atq; author expectanda*: from thence are to be expected the occasion and author of so great alterations. Which much conduceth to the interpretation hereafter following.

Now because the fixed seat of the new Star was in distance from the *Equator* Northward about 62. degrees, that tract of the earth which lieth in the Northern latitude of 62. is to be taken as principally intended: which in our part of the knowne world rangeth along from the West through *Norvegia, Swedia, Finlandia, Livonia, Moscovia, and Tartaria*. In all which Countries those

parallels which lye vnder the forenamed latitude, had once every day that new Starr in their Zenith, that is iust over the head. But in this Diurnall motion how and vpon what poynt of this circle to fixe the dint of the influence, *Hic labor, hoc opus est.* There lies the businesse.

Learned Tycho guided his Contemplation by the very first New Moone after the first appearing of the Starr: which New Moone fell vpon the fifteenth of *November*, seauen houres thirtene minutes $\frac{1}{2}$ in the afternoone, accounting the time by the Meridian of *Tycho's Island*: at which instant the new Starr was in the Meridian of 53 Degrees from the West, and so became in that instant verticall and highest to that place of the earth, which lyeth in the longitude of 53, and latitude of 62: being situated in respect of the Citie of *London* twentie Degrees more Easterly, and about ten Degrees more Northerly.

So

So now, in regard of the ayme of this
 eiaculation of prediction, the parallell
 of 62 may be called the Butt, & the Me-
 ridian of 53, (where it cutteth that pa-
 rallell) the white, or marke designed.
 For the finding whertof, and touching
 it with the finger of Evidencc, we need
 no other guidance, then

Cogimur à tabula pictos ediscere Mundos.

Of all the world the severall parts
 by name,

Wee cannot chuse but learne by
 tabled frame.

View we therefore our most appro-
 ued and current Mapps, whether Vni-
 versall, or Nationall and particular,
 wherein the severall Countries are Geo-
 graphically distinguished by the regu-
 lar lines of latitude (which is the situa-
 tion from South to North) and of lon-
 gitude (being the respect vnto West and
 East) and therein shall we find, that the
 very place of this forenamed posture is
 either a part of *Finicus Sinus*, the Bay or
 Gulfe of *Finland*, or some border of
 the

the Land and Townes seated vpon that Gulfe.

If we take counsell of *Gerard Mercator* in his *Atlas Major* either by viewing his Mapps or reading the numbers designed in his Alphabeticall tables, he affordeth vs at least 4. degrees to spare, whereby the verge of *Finland* is extended Eastward in the parallele of 62. beyond the Meridian of 53. as evidently appeareth by the situation of *Kinaveb Egrepe*, *Iegaborg*, and other Townes neere bordering. Some other Mapps draw those parts a little more to the West: which is not to be accompted strange, when as in many parts of the world (especially those that are lesse frequented by travellers, or lesse furnished with inhabitant Astronomers) the true longitude is not so certainly knowne, as the latitude. And therefore a small diversity of this kind occurring in variouse Mapps is not much to be stood vpon.

True it is that our *Tycho* expresth
that

that designed concurrence of longitude and latitude, as lighting vpon *Illam Moscovia plagam, quæ cum Boreali & ortum simul respiciente Finlandiæ parte coniungitur*: That coast of *Muscovy*, which bordereth vpon the Northerly and Easterly part of *Finland*: Whether ledd thereto by the composure of Mapps in his time, pulling *Moscovy* more West: or thinking that huge continent of *Moscovy* and other Eastern parts more fit for the title of *Magna septentrionis domus*, The great house of the North hereafter mentioned in *Sybills* prophecy: or lastly (which is most likely) for that divers distasts and quarrells happening between his Sovereigne the King of *Denmark*, & the neighbouring King of *Sweden*, it had bin over open to envy and iealousies to haue deuoted in direct termes any part of the Dominions of the *Swede* for the seminary of great and violent alterations: and so he chose rather to expresse the place by the phrase of *Russia bordering vpon Finland*, then

Tycho once was faine to hide his head for bringing too nere home a prædiction, which afterward proved true.

D

of

of Finland bordering vpon Russia.

Sutable heereunto is that his modest or cautelouse demurre, wherewith the events of this signe are by his penn tenderly tacked vpon the designed place, with submission to other mens iudgements, in these words. *An igitur HINC*

Pag. 810.

tantarum turbarum & mutationum, que per hoc insolens ostentum innuebantur, primæ occasionēs pullulabunt, etq; post-modum in alias Mundi Plagas late magna & diuturna rōi diffeminabuntur, aliis expendendum decidendumq; relinquo. I leaue it to be weighed and determined by other mens iudgements, whether or no the first occasions of those great turmoyles & alterations implied by this extraordinary wondrous Starr, shall budd foorth out of this place designed by me, and shortly after be shed abroad thence into other Regions of the world farr and wide, with great and durable forces. Thus Tycho Brahe.

It is a true saying, that in predictions (especially humane, and coniecturall) event,

event, and experience is the best Comment. If therefore about a place and time thus decyphered there now appeare evidence of vnexpected immutations, being the streames issuing from a fountaine lately breaking forth and getting more strength with full Tide of prosperous successe, why may not we acknowledg herein Gods extraordinary handy-work as performed in the event, so also fore-delcribed in the heavenly Characters of such miraculous signes?

If Eclipses of the two great lights, and coniunction of Planets vnder some portions of fixed stars haue at any time, or may portend events vpon earth, much more may new Starrs moulded by the hand of God in the highest heavens challenge the like propheticall language. Those Eclipses and coniunctions are meerly naturall, and haue their certiane revolution, and concurrence, which many yeares before their apparition may be infallably set downe by the observation of Gods ordinary

Power in the motion of the creature : but this admirable Starr in the essence, and place thereof sheweth the finger of God , reaching higher then to the support of Naturall agents : and therefore much more probably may be presumed to be an object, not onely of the eye by beauty and lustre , but also of the vnderstanding, in being a messenger of Divine future operation.

In the times now mentioned by the learned *Tycho*, and in and about the places, whereupon he especially fixeth the influence of this new Herald of Heaven, we can finde no other fit subiect of application then the new risen Starr radiant in virtie and goodnesse, sparkeling with the beames of Martiall Valour, the prosperous and admired *Gustavus Adolphus* King of Sweden, who by his manifold and sudden Conquests is now made the spectacle of the Christian World, beheld and spoken of with no lesse admiration, then that

new

new Starr of the North, which seemeth to be his fore-runner.

As for the time, the three termes of revolution intēded by *Tycho*, viz. the yeares 1593. 1620. 1632. or therabouts may decipher him, the first (well neare) his Birth, the second his Ingresse, the third his Progress in successefull Conquests.

Then likewise the place pointed at by the Heavens, or rather appointed by the God of heaven to be the Seminary or Nest, which shall send forth the Author of great alterations is found to be the Countrey of *Finland*, a part of his Dominions belonging to the Kingdom of *Sweden*, and recited in his Title, *Great Prince of Finland*.

Seeing that time and place so conveniently concurr with incomparable successe in his Victories, (wherein he deporteth himselfe so admirably, that it is hard to say, whether be greater his Valour in subduing, or his Iustice in the vndertaking, and well vsing his Victories to the reliefe of the oppressed) we

shall not need here to describe the particulars of his Atchievements blowne abroad by the Trumpet of publique Fame, and echoed vnto vs by the weekly tell-tale *Corantos*. Such cleare beames of Vertue and Glory Envy it selfe can neither out-face nor suppress.

Yet to set vnder one view some part of that, which otherwise may dispersedly be gathered by certaine Information, we will take leaue to shadow out some few lineaments of his worth and happinesse.

Gustavus Ericus King of Sweden (the first crowned Protestant of our Age) was his Grandfather: to whom that Kingdome oweth their liberty from the yoake of the *Danes*: whose sonne *Charles* likewise freed them from the pressures of the *Polacks*. This *Charles* married the daughter of *Adolph* Duke of *Holstein*, and by her begate this *Gustavus Adolphus*, borne at *Stockholm* the last of November 1594, *stilo vet.* Who thus by two descents is in blood and generous

nerous disposition qualified to be a Re-
flector of Liberties.

About the seuateenth yeare of his
age, *Anno 1611*, he was by his Father
Charles made Colonell of a Troope of
Horle in the Warrs against *Denmarke*.

When hee had settled Peace in his
owne Countrey, by composing of dif-
ferences and quarrells risen betweene
him and the King of *Denmark*, about
the yeare 1614, vpon refusall made
vnto him of re-imbursment of large
summes of money layd out by the State
and Subiects of his Kingdome, and lent
to the Emperour of *Muscovy*, he vnder-
tooke vpon that iust quarrell to make
an Inroad vpon the adiacent Domini-
ons of that potent Emperour, and ta-
king his March from *Finland* with pro-
sperous successe he in a short time con-
quered the mighty Province of *Ingoria*,
or *Ingerland*: and among the rest hee
took the famous strong Fort of *Kex-
holm*, and shortly after by the mediation
of King *James* our late *Soveraigne* con-
cluded

cluded a Peace betweene himselfe and the Emperour of *Muscovy* vpon very good and honourable Conditions: whereby he not onely held that Countrey which hee had seized on, but also receiued of the *Moscovite* a great summe of money for his expence in that warr. So that now hee is possessed of some part of that vast Continent of *Moscovia*, whitherward our *Tycho Brahe* (as before is noted) would seeme to extend more Easterly the poynt designed by this Calculation.

And consequently if (supposing, but not graunting) we should stretch the foreinstanced longitude of 53. into this border of *Muscovy*, then may we thus vnderstand these words of *Tycho*, *inde initia mutationum*, thence or from that place shall issue out the beginnings of alterations, namely, that other alterations shall be produced in other places and regions, but by him, who shall very there in *Russia* make the Commencement of his exploits and Conquests.

For

For that footing and ground gayned there may well be accompted the first stepp to his greatnesse, and foundation of his other conquests, not onely in order of time, but also in the inhabling him and fleshing his hardy *Finlanders* for further vndertakings.

In this construction *Finland* may be the place *a quo* whence, and *Russia* the place both *in quo* and *a quo* where, and whence great alterations may be sayd to have their eruption.

About the beginning of the yeare 1618. he entred *Livonia* against the *Polonian*, and proceeded in that invasion so prosperously by severall conquests, in divers places, that by the yeare 1624. that whole countrey was made subiect vnto him.

About the yeare 1626. he entred *Prussia*, and surprised the Fort of *Pelavia*, at once making himselfe Master of all the trade of the rich Cities of *Coningsberg* and *Elbing*: which enterprise he vndertook with his owne native *Sweds* & *Finlanders* (who in that employment did not exceed the number of 9000. men) but with so wonderfull successe, that this achievement may rightly be counted the rise and growth of his greatnes.

The *Finlanders* and other *Sweds* are his toughest helps, being best able to endure the cold and hardship of Winter-warfare.

E

With

With this small force he marched towards *Elbing*, and whilst the *Burgers* of that Towne were treating a neutrality with his Counsell in the Tents, he, with some few Musketers attending him, boldly entred the city, which with feare and amazement admitted him vpon the onely command of his word, and confident Maiesty of his countenance: the walls thereof being at that instant laden with armed men well appoynted for defence against him, who then beholding his entrance durst not discharge a bullet, or make any other resistance against him.

This City he made his Magazin for the warr, and departing thence he took the great Castle of *Mariburg*, being the seat of the *Teutonique* Order of Knighthood. Where not having eight thousand foot he entrenched himselfe, fighting in the face of forty thousand *Polonians*, and ten thousand *Imperialls*: and so tyred and wore out the great army of the enemy, that they not onely by the mediation

mediation of our dread Soueraign King *Charles*, in the yere 1629, submitted vnto his conditions of Peace very honorable on his part, but also yeelded vnto him a great part of that *Territory of Prussia*.

The Emperour hauing thus made war against him in *Prussia*, and oppressed the King of *Denmark*, the Duke of *Pomerania*, & *Mechlenburg*, and the King of *Swedes* enemies being likely to make themselues Master of the *Baltique* Sea, not only to his ruine, but also to the endangering of *Denmark*, and endamming of *Great Britaine* and *Holland*, the King of *Swedens* subiects being vniustly spoiled of their goods, and forbid coming on the *German* shore to trade, the Towne of *Stralsond* hauing formerly grieuously complained vnto him of the wrongs and danger wherewith they were encompassed; vpon these and other necessary causes (as by his published *Manifesto* may appeare) he entred *Germany* in the yere 1630, and took from the invading *Imperials* the Isle of *Rugia*,

E 2

a place

a place of great importance, which serveth him for a safe station for his shipping. And then winning a strong Fort on the maine land (on purpose by the oppressors of the liberties of Germany then built against him,) himself landed at *Stralsond* in June, 1630.

In December following he took the Townes of *Griffenhagen*, and the Fort of *Gartz* in the face of the enemies Army, and following the Victory chased the Army of *Walensteine* Duke of *Friedland*, which having possessed the City of *Franckford* on the *Oder*, and *Lantzbergh*, he took the one by assault in the open day, when it had 6000 old Souldiers in Garrison, and the King not above seven thousand to attempt it.

From thence marching without delay the very next day to *Lantzbergh* with two thousand foot and a thousand horse he tooke that strong passe by composition yielding to him vpon the onely moitie of his reputation, out of which Marched foure thousand foot, with

with shame and astonishment beholding so small a number, to whom they had yielded themselves.

In this present yeare 1631. the defeat given by him (ioyning with the Duke of Saxony) in open field and pitched Campe, may bee called the downe weight of his valour, casting on his side the ballance of predominant successe: which was archieued vpon the seventh of September last neere *Lipsich* in Saxony, in a field called *Godsacre*, being the selfe same plot of ground wherein the Emperour *Charles 5.* tooke *Frederick* Duke of Saxony, and *Philip* Landgraue of *Hessen* prisoners in battell, devastating thereupon the Duke of Sax. of his Duchy and Electorat; which is now by revolution of Time repayed by this Defeat vpon the very same place.

Tillies Army consisting of 44000 fighting men, the King of *Swedens* and the Duke of *Saxonies* Army in all of 38000. In which battell the Duke of

Holstein leading the left wing of *Tillyes* Army, gaue the onset vpon the Kings Army, and was taken prisoner within short time, the Duke of *Sax.* being hotly charged by *Tilly*, left him elbowroom in the field together with three of the *Saxon* Regiments that stood to it. And so the King hauing now not aboue 18000 fighting men, set couragiously vpon *Tilly*, putting him to flight, entred vpon his Ordnance, Wagons, and Tents as they stood furnished with meat vpon the Tables prepared by them, who now had no list to returne to that Supper, but rather left it to those for whom God had provided it.

The flying enemy was shrowded by the black mantle of the night, so that the conquering King could not further pursue his Victory till the next morning, when drawing out a thousand horse he in person followed them eight Dutch myles, cutting off 1000 of the foot, and taking prisoners 3000 more.

The losse on *Tyllies* part is esteemed
at

at 18000, whereof slaine 8000, and taken prisoners 10000. The losse on the other part not about 1200 men, as by the more strange & truer Computation is avowed. The Kings Motto or Word was *Deus nobiscum*, God on our side. Tillyes Word, *Sancta Maria*, Saint Marie.

I think more foreboading coniecture might haue been made out of the vnequall counterpoise between these two tutelary Patrons or protectors, then out of the auspicious flying of a great troop of birds in that field, by some observed vpon that very morning, instantly before the Armies set vp their rest in the place, namely overflying the place of Tillyes army, and lighting in the place of the King of Swedens army.

The ancient Latines called that *augustum*, which was *bonis avibus gestum*, acheived according to the foresignification made by the lucky and prosperous flying of birds, and in that sence may this victory be called *augusta*, though
contra

contra ipsum Augustum in his principall commander of his forces defeated, and ruined.

Some haue obserued the symbolizing and easy transmutation between the names *Augustus* and *Gustavus*, inferring thence that whereby his friends would heap vpon him more glory, and perhaps his enemies more envy. But those that looke vp higher to reade Characters written in the Heauens, and guilded with the beames of new Stars, will not so low, and vpon so light ground, as *Anagrams* are, lay the foundation of predictions: and therefore neither will we insist vpon that menacing sentence, *Te debellabit auersus DEVS*, denoting the *SVE D*.

And because the late coniunction and association between him and the Duke of Saxony, hath bin & is a strong means of the late further growth of his strength and progress in Victories, it is here to be obserued and accounted no small part of the fore-spoken alterations, that the
said

said Duke, (formerly being a kind of dormant Neutral, & therby giving way to the encroachments of the enemy) is now awaked, & not only seeth the danger whereunto the Liberties of *Germany* were cast, but also reacheth forth his helping hand and ingageth his strength toward the recovery of the ancient & iust Liberties; therein commenting by action vpon the *Prognosticall Speculations* writtē about sixty yeares agoe by *Paulus Grebnerus*, a man of the same Astronomicall profession with our *Tycho Brahe*; but what authoritie or reputation his writings deserue, I leaue to the iudgment of others. *Penes authorem esto fides.*

This *Grebner* wrote a large book of predictions which he is said to have given to *Queene Elizabeth*, our late Sovereigne of blessed memory. The originall wherof written by the hand of the Author, was by the worthy and Reuerend Doctor *Nevil* giuen and put into the Library of *Trinitie Colledge* in *Cambridge*, whereof hee was Master, and a

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most

most generous and edifying Benefactor vnto it. In the 261 page of that Book he thus, *Bohemia Tumultus et bellicosos strepitus magna cum defectione suorum sentit. Tempore illo Caesar Electoris Saxonie naso Hispanica, fraudulenta, dolosa, blanda, insidiosa imponit conspiciilla, quorum naturā tandem ipse peruenit, proprioq; edocetur experimento, quod hæc Austriaca conspiciilla poppy smata et phalerata verba scelerata et proditoria sint practica: quibus si ultra fidem habere duceret, seipsum, conjugem, natos, & vniuersos Christianissimi confederatos in perniciosum præcipitaret exitium.*

What revolt of *Bohemia* may here be intended, let others make construction: but sure this present Duke of *Saxony* being now himselfe a grand agent both in opposing *Tilly*, and also since that in vnyoaking the chiefe City *Prague*, with other Townes in *Bohemia*, demonstrateth that he hath recovered the right vse of his eyes, by casting away those false Spectacles, which were put vpon his nose by some cunning hand.

Out

Out of this *Grebner* diverse other parcells haue bin transcribed and much enquired after, as applyable to these times and to the mutations present or probably expected in *Germany* and other countieys. But I forbear inferring them, because they containe confused and ambiguous matter, and may happily seeme as well to poynt at other times as this, in which *Suecus felicissimo successu classe & suo populo terra mariq; in hostem utetur*, The *Swed* shall with most happy successe employ his Navy and people by sea and land against the enemy. Yet verily the attribute of *felicissimus successus* may by this *Gustavus*, for the vnmatchable prosperity of his attempts, be challenged as a proper Character, in which neither any other *Swed*, nor man for many ages can pretend partnership with him, much lesse eminency aboue him.

Greb. Pag.
173.

Whilest these things are vnder the pen, the further proceesse of his victories come to our eares, and, among the rest, his entring of *Franckford* vpon the *Mein*

F a

being

being the chiefeft Mart-town of *Europe*, and the feat of the Crowne of the Emperor. Which Towne he rather won by loue, and respect to his honour, then subdued by force; The gates whereof willingly opening to admit him, he made entrance thereinto the seventeenth of *November*, Through which Towne he passed with all his army in aray; but with so good order and discipline, without violence or wrong to any of the inhabitants, that it seemed rather a pomp of a native King, then an enforcement by a foreiner.

Of this, and the like his seifures, or entries into the many other yeilding cities and townes it may be said, that he speaketh by action, what formerly was vttered by the pen of one of his predecessors, *Theoderick King of the Gothes* (& sharer in the Roman Empire with *Iustinian*) He in one of his Rescripts, or letters *Missiue* thus, *Aliorum forte Regum praelia captarum civitatum aut prædas appetunt; aut ruinas: nobis propositum est (Deo iuvante) sic vincere; ut subiecti se doleant nostrum*

*Vide Auct.
Cassiodorum
variarum lib. 3.
Ep. 43.*

strum dominium tardius acquisisse. Warrs vnderaken by other Kings for the most part tend to the destruction, or sackage of those cities, whereof they get the mastery : but our purpose is, by Gods assistance, to conquer in that manner, that the subdued may think themselves ill payed, that they did no sooner cast themselves into our hands.

Add we hereunto, for conclusion of this present application, the happy protection which hath accompanied him in the midds of extreame dangers, which argueth that the hand of Gods providence hath both appointed & safe conducted him to become an instrument of great mutations *in melius* for the bettering the estate of some parts of Christendome.

Warfare is to all militant men a perpetuall texture of the netts of danger, but most to Princes vnderaking in person : With this enemy hath this King often grappled.

First in the rudiments of his prowesse, and budd of his strength, when he was

but seventeene yeares old, in the warrs between his father and the King of Denmarke he was hard put to it, fighting vpon the yce, when he very hardly escaped drowning: and being then put to the worse, hath made good that obseruation of an ancient warriour, that none can be a good leader in the warrs that hath not sometime bin well beaten by the enemy. This hanfell therefore may well be accounted the apprentilage of hardship to him.

Some of the Indian people distinguish their Nobles from the Vulgar by raced marks and figures imprinted in the skin; Surely more proper marks of noblenesse in warriours are the scarrs of wounds casually inscribed on the body.

Sidonius Apollinaris Carm.

23.

Namq; in corpore fortium virorum

Laus est amplior amplior cicatrix.

The summe of honor in the Warrs

Is scor'd by characters of Scarrs.

The badge of this acquired honour this King beareth in his Royall limbs, peirced with shot more then once: such
rude

rude messengers frō the enemy having dared to make forcible entry in his belly, and shoulder, where they yet continue their lodging, and haue the honor to enter with him into many a surpris'd or yeilding City and Castle, like the dull bittle, that mounted high by cleaving to the Eagles wing. These vneasie guests cannot by their gravity slack his Martial motion, but rather by the sense of them add a spur to his valour, and more force to the bullets, which he sendeth back in requitall.

In his warrs in *Prussia* at *Darſaw* he was surpris'd by some that issued out from an *ambuscado*, and so twice within a few houres fell into the hand of the enemy : and was again as often rescued by his owne, partly valor, partly ingenious and nimble sleight, as also by the casual approach & assistance of one of his souldiers, by whom, for concealment of his person, he was in the action called *Brother*. And this souldier pretently after being himselfe taken by the enemy, was by

by the Kings owne hand mutually rescued: who thereupon by the rescuing King was saluted in these friendly words, *Quit brother, now you and I are even.*

Of which accident may be made this typical construction, that he is ordeined to relieue those that defend and assist him: and that his abiding the adventure of captiuitie, rendeth to the redeeming of others out of bondage.

Moreouer, in this or some other conflict audacious danger aspired so high, as to strike at his head: but missing the ayme, it hit his Hat: which being stricken off, it came into the hand of the enemy, and being knowne, was afterward sent to *Vienna* the chiefe City in *Austria*, and receiued there with ioy and congratulation, as a Trophie of victory against him, and pledge of future getting the head that wore it.

*Virg. Æ-
neid. 10.*

Quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, gaudetq; positus.
When *Turnus* gat young *Pallas* in his power,
He from him hent the bossed belt he wore.
And thus possessed of that hostile spoile
In triumph beareth it about a while.

But

But what followeth hereupon ?

Turno tempus erit &c.

The time wil come, when he shal curse the day
Wherein he tooke and bare that spoile away.

That Hat is like to be purchased at a
dearer rate, then some Kings have sold
their Crownes.

Ille oculis postquam serui monumenta doloris

Exuviasq; hausit, furij accensus, & ira

Terribilis, Tunc hinc spolijs indase meorum

Eripiare mihi ?

*Æneid. 12.
ad finem.*

Æneas, when he spyed that well known Belt,
Revived griefe, and anger inly felt: (he
And flaming with revenge, Shalt thou quoth
Clad with my friends aray escape from me ?

The bloud of heroical *Æneas* boyled
at the triumphant possession of a piece
of furniture surprised from, not him-
selfe, but his friend; not living, but slain;
How much more may a generous vi-
ctorious Spirit resolute by strong hand
and Martiall inroad to recover that vp-
per coverture of his owne head ?

It hath bin reported that thence it is
transported into *Italy*, and bestowed on
the wooden Lady of *Loretto*, for whose
weare it is as fit, as the Gowne bequea-
thed to her by that Father of *Critiques*, of

G

whom

whom it is fitly said, that

*Criticus virilem Virgini togam legans
In Marte fecit Lipsius solacismum.*

A dying Latinist of great renowne
Vnto the Virgin *Mary* gave his Gowne.
And was not this false Latine so to joyne
With Female gender that case Masculine?

But now leaving this digression concerning his Hat, and returning to the Crowned head that wore it, we referr to the contemplation of iudicious men, whether a man thus armed with protection for escape of many more capitall hazards, then here are, or can be, recited, admired vnto astonishment for his great & suddē Victories beloved for his virtues both *Christian, Morall, & Military*, iustly stiled the releever of the wronged, and restorer of oppressed Princes & Liberties, concurring so neere in time and place with this fore-described Celestiall calculation, be not to be accounted that *Stella filius, & aureus Cæli partus*, the child of that privileged Starr, and the golden issue of Heaven, glittering with the beames of high attempts & matchlesse Honour.

Doe

Do not these present alterations make way to a fuller accomplishment in the time now by computation approaching, namely the yeare 1632. and the yeares instantly following after the same? wherein may be made good not only the generall predictions of our Astronomer, but also in particular (among other redresses befitting this Conquerors greatnesse, and goodnesse) the restitution of some other deuested and deiected Princes to their native dignity, and vndoubted inheritance.

But (may some say) do all the hopes or feares of the future successe of these great alterations depend vpon the weak string of such Apparitions, whose activity in such events perhaps is either none at all, or vtterly vnsearchable by the witt of man? And if searchable, why not rather fetched from some later Comets or pretending Starrs, which since this haue appeared within our *Horizon?*

Not meerey on such farfetched and *Repen. 2.*

G 2

con-

coniecturall premises relyeth the expectation of the consequents betyding these times. For if, abstracting all coniectures from aboue, and supposing there were no such fore-significations, wee confine our thoughts onely to the consideration of neere by-passed, and now present events, and thereby in the balance of humane probability weigh out the expectation of the future, we shall need none other bond of assurance then the pledge of Gods providence, wheron we are to rely : and whereunto all forenamed coniectures are but accessory and super-numerary.

2. As for the operation, or portending signification of superior lights, (whatsoever doubt may be made of the ordinary lamps of heaven, and the aspects resulting out of their regular motions) it cannot be denied but that extraordinary wonderous visibles may haue, and haue had their attendant significations. In which sence it is no impiety literally to interpret those words *I will shew wonders*

Isa 2.30.

ders in the heauens and in the earth, partly of that flaming sword-like Comet, that appeared, as a forewarner of the destruction of *Ierusalem*. Sutable hereto why may not some significant power bee graunted to this high heavenly, more then ordinary, spectacle? Why not thence modest, and sober collection, and probable inference be made? The principles whereof, and manner of deduction from them are not here suppressed, but, according to our authors processe, layed out fairely aboue board: To which way of inference the Christian Reader may affoord what parcell of credit hee shall thinke fit to meat out by the rule of piety, and liberty of opinion. *Valeat ut valere poterit*. Let it float as farr as this water will beare it.

Lastly concerning other later Comets, or appearing stars, it may truly be avowed, that among them all none was so remarkeable for height, bignes, and lustre, all concurring, as this the elder brother and Captaine of them: in

3.

G 3

com.

comparison whereto they may be content to be called, as puisnees, and afterlings, so also *minorum gentium*, petits of a lower forme.

Diverse of them were obserued by our *Tycho* in his life time, and surnamed by him rather Comets, then starrs. But this especially he iudged to be forespoken of by one of the *Sibylls* in that prediction, which in the year 1520. was found vnder ground in *Suitzerland* engraven in a marble stone in very ancient latine characters, in this manner

Sibylla Tiburtina.

*Vide Cornel.
Gemmam de
divinis cha-
racteris.*

of Orthography *Orietour sydous in Europa sonpra Iberos ad magnam septentrionis domum: coius radii orbem terrarum ex improviso illustrabunt: &c.* A starr shall arise in *Europe* over the *Iberi* at the great house of the North: whose beames shall suddenly (or v unexpectedly) enlighten the whole world.

In regard of the heauens the seat of this admirable starr (whereof wee haue treated) is evidently *domus Septentrionis*, being in *Cassiopeia*, not aboue eight-

eightene degrees distant from the North-pole : to which neernesse none of the later did approach : and in respect of the subiect place in the earth, correspondent thereto, that tract, whereof formerly we haue discoursed, is by as good right *magna domus Septentrionis*, the great house of the North.

It befits not (nor is it easie) to determine who are these *Iberi*, and accordingly how *supra* may be diversly construed, nor what is meant by the other words of Sibyll, *Eodem fere tempore, hoc demorso sydere, coævum quoddam eius lumen longe ardentioribus Martis ignibus exardescens Antipodum finibus occludet Imperium*. But vndoubtedly in this Sibylline prediction must be intended (as the following parts shew) not so much (or not onely) *portentum caeleste*, a bright visible in the heaven, as *Stella Moralis* a radiant, admirable, potent archeiver on the earth. Which who, what, when, or where he is, or shalbe is certainly knowne onely

Stel.

Stellarum domino, stellificiq; Deo.

to him that framed this new great light
in the heavens, and ordained the
same vnto ends best knowne
to his heavenly
Wisedome.

Psal. 148. 3.

*Praise him all ye Starrs,
and Light.*

Theodahadus Rex.

*Cassiodorus
Variarum. lib.
13. ep. 18.*

COgnoscite arma nostra pro salute vestra
destinata, ut, qui vos tentaverint appe-
tere, divino auxilio manus eis Gothorum de-
beat obviare. Bee it knowne to you,
that our Army is ordeined for your
safety: So that whosoever shall bee so
bold as to set vpon you, shall finde that
the warrlike troopes of the *Goths* are
prest and ready by Gods helpe to en-
counter them.

F f N f S.